

AL. 4637

BURGH OF MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW



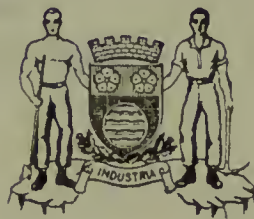
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year, 1956

BURGH OF MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year, 1956

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics	11
Child Welfare Clinics	14
Chiropody Service	23
Clinic Attendances	25
Clinic Times and Sites	4
Dental Care	15
Dental Officer's Report	43
Factories Act 1937 and 1948	41
Food Supply	24
General Comments	7
Health Visiting	17
Home Nursing	18
Housing	24
Infant Deaths	12
Mass Miniature Radiography Survey, 1955 - follow-up	21
Mental Health Service	40
Midwifery	16
Prevention of Accidents in the Home	23
Routine Blood Examination of Expectant Mothers	13
Staff	1
Summary of Vital Statistics	6
Vital Statistics and Statistical Tables	28
Stillbirths	12
Tuberculosis	18
Vaccination and Immunisation	8, 18
Venereal Diseases	24
Welfare Foods	15

- - - - -

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

William C. Young, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Depute Medical Officer of Health

John Hamilton, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.

Dental Officer

Thomas G.L. Bell, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Superintendent of Health Visitors Home Nurses and Supervisor of Midwives

Margaret B. MacIntyre, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Assistant Superintendents of Health Visitors and Home Nurses

Mary I. Whyte, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Mary G. Falconer, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Health Visitors and Home Nurses

Janet Amos	Jean McLaughlin
Margaret McGuire	Margaret Greenshields
Jessie Drew	Sarah McPhedran
Marjory Johnston	Rosanna Hepburn
Catherine Anderson	Jeannie Freel
Elsbeth Watson	Margaret Steel
Margaret Dunn	Catherine Campbell
Catherine Stevenson	Jessie Pollock
Mary Lynch	Anne Rhinds
Jessie Brown	Elizabeth Graham
Catherine Feenan	Mary McCue
Patricia Quinn (commenced 1/11/56)	Anne McGregor (commenced 27/8/56)
Elizabeth MacLeod (resigned 25/5/56)	Marion MacGillivray (resigned 15/9/56)

Clinic Nursing Staff

Sister-in-Charge	...	...	...	Elizabeth Young
Staff Nurse	...	...	...	Agnes Rintoul
Staff Nurse	...	...	...	Eliza MacAskill
Probationer	...	...	...	Elizabeth Thomson (resigned 31/12/56)
Probationer	...	...	...	Margaret Pettigrew (commenced 17/12/56)

Dental Attendant	...	...	...	Marjory Russell (resigned 3/10/56)
Dental Attendant	...	...	...	Jemima Macleod (commenced 3/12/56)

Midwives

Flora Allan	Margaret Jarvie
Bessie Ellis	Janet Ferguson
Christina A. Fleming	Bridget Quinn
Alice Boylen	

Clerical Staff

Suzanne Robertson

Eleanor Morton	Moir Foreman
Bethea MacMillan	Sadie Phillips (resigned 12/5/56)
Janet Stewart	Isabella Brown (commenced 28/5/56)
Jean Ramage (commenced 21/3/56)	

Welfare Foods

Christina Blackwood	(resigned 2/11/56)
Annabel Skene	(resigned 4/8/56)
Margaret Freel	(commenced 6/8/56)
Marjory Russell	(commenced 3/10/56)

Domestic Help Supervisor

Catherine Mackenzie

To the Department of Health for Scotland, and the Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the health of the Burgh and the work of the Health Department during the year 1956.

The year has been characterised by a slight increase in infant mortality and further fall in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

It has been an outstanding year in respect of clinic attendances. First attendances at infant welfare, immunisation, ante-natal, post-natal and dental clinics have been the highest ever recorded. The great difficulty to obtain health visiting staff, however, overshadows many of the present schemes and the development of new ones.

The follow-up for one year of persons discovered to have pulmonary tuberculosis in the x-ray campaign of November, 1955 has shown the encouraging results to be obtained from the early discovery of this disease.

I wish to thank members of the Town Council and in particular members of the Health Committee for their encouraging support during the year. I am also indebted to the officials of other Departments and members of the staff of the Health Department for their constant co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM C. YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
49 Airbles Road,
MOTHERWELL.

June, 1957.

Clinics and Dispensaries - Motherwell

Ante-natal	Mondays and Thursdays at 8.45 a.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Post-natal and Gynaecological	Wednesdays at 2 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Child Welfare	Mondays and Thursdays at 2.30 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
School	Mondays and Thursdays at 1.30 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Diagnostic Chest Clinic	Mondays at 2 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Tuesdays at 2 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Tuberculosis Contact and B.C.G. Clinic	Mondays and Thursdays at 10 a.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Artificial Pneumothorax	Wednesdays at 9.30 a.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Dental	Mondays 9 a.m. (Inspection of New Cases.) Wednesdays and Thursdays 9 a.m. Tuesdays and Fridays 2 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
X-ray	Wednesdays at 2 p.m. Fridays at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Immunisation and Vaccination	Wednesdays at 3.30 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Midwives Consultation	Wednesdays and Fridays 2.30 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Ear, Nose and Throat	Tuesdays at 11 a.m. (by appointment.) Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Diabetic	Tuesdays at 2 p.m. Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.
Artificial Sunlight	By arrangement, Child Welfare Centre, Motherwell.

Clinics and Dispensaries - Wishaw

Ante-natal	Mondays and Thursdays 1 p.m. Wishaw Clinic.
Post-natal	Fridays 9.30 a.m. Wishaw Clinic.
Gynaecological	Fridays 10.30 a.m. Wishaw Clinic.
Child Welfare	Tuesdays and Fridays at 2.30 p.m. Wishaw Clinic.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Thursdays at 2 p.m. The Hospital, Wishaw.
Artificial Pneumothorax	Mondays and Thursdays at 9.30 a.m. The Hospital, Wishaw.
Tuberculosis Contact Clinic and B.C.G. Clinic	Mondays and Thursdays at 11 a.m. Wishaw Clinic.
Dental	Mondays 2 p.m. (Inspection of New Cases.) Tuesdays and Fridays 9 a.m. Wednesdays and Thursdays 2 p.m. Wishaw Clinic.
Immunisation and Vaccination	Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. Wishaw Clinic.
Midwives Consultation	Tuesdays and Fridays 2.30 p.m. Wishaw Clinic.
Artificial Sunlight	By arrangement, Wishaw Clinic.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR, 1956

Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	70,717
Number of live births (corrected)	1,445
Birth rate per thousand of the population	20.4
Illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births	3.5
Number of deaths (corrected)	786
Death rate per 1000 of the population	11.1
Death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution	12.8
Number of deaths of infants under one year	40
Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births)	28
Neonatal mortality rate (per thousand live births)	19
Total number of still-births	38
Still-birth rate per 1000 births	26
Number of deaths from pregnancy and parturition	2
Maternal death rate per thousand live births	1.38
Number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis	17
Death rate from all forms of tuberculosis (per 1000 of population)	0.24
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	16
Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis (per thousand of population)	0.23
Number of deaths from malignant disease	136
Death rate from malignant disease (per thousand of the population)	1.92

GENERAL COMMENTS

Population - The Registrar General's estimation of the population of the Burgh at the middle of 1956 is 70,717 which is 610 more than the estimated population of 1955. The acreage of the Burgh is 6330.14 giving the number of persons per acre as 11.17.

Deaths - There were 786 deaths during the year which is 7 more than during the year 1955. The general death rate is therefore unchanged at 11.1 per thousand of the population.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis during the year - 16 persons died of tuberculosis of the lungs which is 6 more than during the year 1955.

136 deaths resulted from cancer, an increase of 20 from the previous year. Of the 136 deaths 20 were the result of cancer of the lung. 19 males and 1 female. The average age at death from lung cancer was 64 years.

For a number of years statistics of still-births and infant deaths in Motherwell and Wishaw have indicated the importance of and the need for greater ante-natal care. The figures for 1956 emphasise this more than ever. Of the 78 infants (38 still-births and 40 infant deaths) lost during the year 64(82%) were either still-births or did not survive the first week of life.

Births - There were 1445 live births during the year, 73 more than in 1955. The birth rate of 20.4 per thousand of the population is the highest since 1949. 51 of these live births were illegitimate.

Marriages - The number of marriages registered in the Burgh during the year was 676 - 26 more than in 1955. The marriage rate is 9.6 per thousand of the population.

Infectious Diseases - The incidence of infectious diseases has been low for the third year in succession. No outbreaks of notifiable infectious disease fall to be recorded. Four deaths from principle epidemic disease were the result of influenza. Eight cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified and confirmed during the year. All suffered from a mild non-paralytic form of the disease. Three cases of food poisoning occurred during 1956. These were sporadic infections with salmonella typhimurium - the source of the infection being undiscovered. No cases of diphtheria occurred in the Burgh during the year.

Tuberculosis - 86 confirmed new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year is the lowest ever recorded in the Burgh. This is very satisfactory particularly as the figure includes 22 new cases discovered during the Mass Miniature Radiography Campaign held towards the end of 1955. Only

64 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the register exclusive of the 22 discovered during the campaign which is 18 less than in the year 1955.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

In view of the introduction of vaccination against poliomyelitis during the year the following record of incidence of acute poliomyelitis in the Burgh is of interest.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Paralytic</u>	<u>Non-Paralytic</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1946	-	-	-
1947	8	-	-
1948	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-
1950	17	3	2
1951	-	3	-
1952	1	-	-
1953	4	5	-
1954	3	1	-
1955	6	7	-
1956	-	8	-

Registration of children born in the years 1947-54 was carried out between 1st-31st March, 1956. 5057 children were registered. The vaccine subsequently made available permitted of 648 children being vaccinated against poliomyelitis by 2 injections during the year. At the end of the year therefore 4409 registered children remained unvaccinated. No complication was reported in any of the vaccinated children and in this respect the new vaccine can be said to have made a successful debut in spite of considerable controversy in the national press. One cannot help feeling however that the Health Department, on whom the work of vaccination was to fall, was placed in a difficult position in that information regarding the operation of the new scheme invariably reached the Department after many of the facts had been presented to the public by the national press. As a result numerous enquiries from the public were made at the Health Department before official information had been received there. The inability to satisfy these enquiries was not favourable to the prestige of the Health Department nor was it in the best interests of a new vaccination scheme on the merits of which public opinion was divided.

Diphtheria Immunisation and Smallpox Vaccination

1,171 children of pre-school age completed a full course of diphtheria

immunisation during 1956. This is the highest number ever recorded in the Burgh and represents 81% of the annual births for the year.

The number of primary vaccinations carried out during the year was 716 which is again the highest recorded in the Burgh. There is reason to be pleased with the response being made by parents in the Burgh to the Health Department's propaganda for diphtheria immunisation and smallpox vaccination.

Follow-up on Mass Miniature Survey of November 1955

Ninety-eight persons were reported to be suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis following the x-ray campaign. After three months of assessment this figure was reduced to 44 new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis. Twenty of these required to be admitted to hospital and it is interesting to note that, after a period of one year, only one remained in hospital. Of the 44 persons discovered with active pulmonary tuberculosis during the campaign only 29 remained under treatment at the end of one year. Of the 22 persons discovered to have tuberculosis who were employed in gainful occupation prior to the campaign 10 had returned to work at the end of one year.

These facts illustrate the value of a mass x-ray survey in discovering cases of tuberculosis in the early stages when treatment is most effective.

Health Visitors - Staffing

The Town Council considered the position of the health visiting staff during the year and agreed in principle that an addition to the twelve health visitors was required to carry out present duties along with the health visiting of aged persons. It was agreed to authorise an increase of four certificated health visitors or trainee health visitors during 1956 and to review the position annually.

In response to several advertisements however only one additional certificated health visitor was engaged during the year. Two additional trainees were engaged under the Assisted Training Scheme. Only three of the additional health visitors authorised were therefore taken on to the staff during the year.

Domiciliary Midwifery

The number of domiciliary births conducted by the Town Council's midwives remains remarkably constant. There were 473 during the year 1956 which is two less than in the previous year. The housing policy of concentrating the building of new houses in one development area at a time results in an uneven distribution of births in the Burgh. Most mothers choose a midwife nearest her home and hence, during 1956 the demand was high for midwives nearest to

the new Forgewood scheme. The work however had to be evenly distributed and Wishaw midwives required to attend numerous births in the Forgewood scheme during the year. This adds to travelling time and greater use of night taxis. It is probable that, with the concentration of new houses in the Coltness area during the year to come, Motherwell midwives will require to relieve Wishaw midwives in a similar manner.

The number of doctors actually in attendance at the birth of babies in their own houses becomes smaller every year. During the year 1956 only six doctors were present at home confinements within the Burgh.

Clinic Attendances

The value of the Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Post-Natal and Dental Clinics to mothers in the Burgh is reflected in the constant high attendances at these clinics. The 973 infants under 1 year who attended the Child Welfare Clinic in 1956 for the first time represents 67% of infants born during that year. These infants attended the clinic six times on an average during the year. The 640 children between one and five years of age who attended the child welfare clinic for the first time during the year represents a smaller proportion of the children in this age group but it is understandable that mothers who are conscientious in attending with their infants are less inclined to visit when the children become older. The 953 mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinic and the 722 attending the Post-Natal Clinic represent 70% and 53% of mothers confined during the year. The 494 expectant mothers, 222 nursing mothers and 254 pre-school children who were seen during the year at the Dental Clinic represent satisfactory figures of attendance in a clinic which, in its present form, has operated for only two years. It would appear however that little increase can be expected in dental attendances without some expansion of the present staff.

It is satisfying to note that in spite of predictions, that under the National Health Service these clinics might diminish in importance, time has shown that attendances at them have risen.

Coltness Smokeless Zone

This re-development area which will eventually comprise 1800 houses was made a smokeless zone during 1956, it being a condition of tenancy that no smoke will be produced from the house or its appurtenances.

By the end of the year 290 houses in this smokeless zone had been occupied. No difficulties in the supply of coke have been experienced and in general those occupying the houses were very satisfied with the heating arrangements. By the end of the year no agreement had been reached concerning alternative arrangements for miners living in the area who were entitled to concessionary coal.

During the year smoke recorders were established at five suitable sites

in the town. These records indicate a high degree of general air pollution throughout the Burgh. They are likely to prove of value in the future as a permanent record of progress in the purification of the atmosphere.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Clinic - The following table summarises attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic since 1945 -

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
1945	747	5,282
1946	915	7,430
1947	965	8,504
1948	853	7,682
1949	842	7,195
1950	648	5,739
1951	734	5,676
1952	839	7,171
1953	793	7,397
1954	798	7,232
1955	843	7,167
1956	953	7,873

Post-Natal Clinic - The following table summarises the attendance at the Post-Natal Clinic since 1945 -

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
1945	313	414
1946	384	527
1947	611	1,187
1948	551	1,171
1949	650	1,237
1950	552	1,118
1951	495	1,062
1952	653	1,467
1953	654	1,374
1954	666	1,269
1955	640	1,098
1956	722	1,264

Infant Deaths

Forty infants under the age of one year died during the year 1956 - being five more than in 1955. This gives an infant mortality rate of 28 per thousand live births during the year 1956 - an increase of two per thousand over the previous year. Twenty-eight (70%) of these infant deaths occurred during the first month of life giving a neo-natal death rate of 19 per thousand live births. Ten deaths occurred in children between 2 and 6 months of age and two in children between 6 and 12 months.

Of the 28 neo-natal deaths (i.e. occurring in the first month of life) 17 were ascribed to prematurity and in 6 of these associated causes were recognised such as maternal uterine infection and toxæmia, congenital defect and plural pregnancy. Five neo-natal deaths were the result of congenital abnormality, 2 resulted from maternal conditions of toxæmia and placenta prævia and 2 resulted from haemolytic disease of the new-born. One neo-natal death was the result of malpresentation and one was attributed to primary atelectasis.

Of the 10 infant deaths occurring between the ages of 2 and 6 months three were the result of sudden death, three were due to gastro-enteritis, two were the result of pneumonia, one was from septicaemia and one followed surgical treatment for intussusception.

Of the 2 infant deaths between the ages of 6 months and 1 year one was a sudden death from asphyxia following vomiting and the other the result of broncho pneumonia.

Still-Births

There were 38 still-births during the year 1956 - 15 more than in the previous year. The still-birth rate per thousand total births for 1956 was therefore 26.

The following table shows the registered cause of the 38 still-births:-

Congenital Causes

Anencephalus	5	
Hydrocephalus	2	
Haemolytic disease of the New-Born	2	
Congenital absence of cervical spine	1	
Unspecified abnormality	1	11

Maternal Causes

Concealed accidental haemorrhage	5	
Pre-eclamptic toxemia	2	
Contracted Pelvis	1	8

Cord Complications

Strangulation by umbilical cord	2	
Prolapse of cord	1	3
Breech presentation	2	2
Prematurity	2	2
Post Maturity	3	3
Cause Unknown	9	9
		38

Perinatal Death Rate

Of the 28 neo-natal deaths 26 occurred within the first week of life. This, combined with the 38 still-births, gives a total of 64 perinatal deaths and a perinatal death rate of 43 per thousand total births.

ROUTINE BLOOD EXAMINATION OF

MOTHERS ATTENDING THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

887 mothers who attended the ante-natal clinic were confined during the year. In 860 of these mothers routine blood samples were taken for Khan reaction, Rhesus factor and indications of anaemia.

The Khan reaction was negative in all cases.

Examination for Rhesus factor - Of the 860 mothers 699 were Rh. positive and 161 were Rh. negative. Of the 161 Rh. negative mothers 4 had Rh. antibodies and gave birth to 5 children, one being a plural pregnancy. The outcome of the 5 births is interesting and is described as follows:-

Case 1

In 1956 a deeply jaundiced child was still born as a result of haemolytic disease. The mother had given birth to her first child in 1953. It was normal. In 1954 her 2nd child suffered from haemolytic disease but survived following an exchange transfusion. In this case the father's blood was examined for Rh. factor. Reporting on this the Regional

Transfusion Service was of the opinion that the father was probably homozygous Rh. positive, and that all subsequent children of this couple would be Rh. positive and therefore affected by haemolytic disease. Contraceptive advice was therefore given to the mother at the post-natal clinic.

Case 2

In 1956 a live and healthy child was born having a cord Hb. of 96%. The mother's obstetric history showed that since 1942 she had had 9 pregnancies, the 4th and 7th being 12th week abortions and the 8th a still birth. The remainder of her pregnancies were normal.

Case 3

In 1956 a 6 lb. child was still born as a result of haemolytic disease. The mother had had 4 earlier pregnancies since 1951, the first 3 being normal and the 4th being an abortion at the 8th week.

Case 4

In 1956 premature twins were born, both suffering from Haemolytic disease. Both required exchange transfusion. The heavier twin, who at birth had a cord Hb. of 68% survived and the smaller twin who weighed 4 lbs. 4 oz. and had a cord Hb. of 52% died in 24 hours. The mother in this case had had 2 previous pregnancies - in 1950 and in 1952 - both being normal.

The final outcome of the not inconsiderable ante-natal work carried out in respect of Rh. factor in mothers attending the ante-natal clinic was the survival of 1 child (case 4), the loss of 1 infant within 24 hours (case 4) 2 still births from Haemolytic disease (cases 1 and 3). In case 2 the infant which was in every way normal was presumably Rh. negative.

Examination for evidence of anaemia - Of the 860 mothers from whom routine blood samples were taken 17 were found to have a blood haemoglobin of between 6 - 8 gms. per 100 ml. and 248 were found to have a blood haemoglobin between 8 - 10 gms. per 100 ml. All of these mothers had iron therapy - iron being given orally in all except four cases who required intravenous iron.

It is evident that the main value of routine blood examination of expectant mothers is in the detection of anaemia. Many of these mothers appear well and show no clinical evidence of anaemia. Routine blood examination is therefore of the utmost importance.

Child Welfare Clinic - Four child welfare sessions continue to be provided weekly, two at the Airbles Road Clinic and two at the Wishaw Clinic. The following table summarises the work:-

	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 year</u>
Number of Children attending	973	640
Total number of attendances	5818	828

Dental Care - The following table summarises the work -

	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Nursing Mothers</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>
Number inspected by Dental Officer	494	222	254
Number found to require treatment	475	222	238
Number accepting treatment	361	220	238
Number actually treated by Dental Officer	295	218	226

A summary by the Dental Officer on the operation of the dental scheme is to be found at the end of the report.

Welfare Foods - Welfare foods continue to be distributed daily from 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (Saturdays 9.30 - 11.30 a.m.) from the Airbles Road Clinic in Motherwell and the Burgh Chambers, Wishaw. No difficulties were experienced during 1956. The uptake of welfare foods during 1956 compared with 1955 showed an increase of 529 tins of National Dried Milk, 67 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 4194 bottles of Orange Juice and 526 packets of Vitamin Tablets.

	<u>MOTHERWELL</u>			
	<u>N.D.M.</u>	<u>C.L.O.</u>	<u>V.T.</u>	<u>O. Juice</u>
January	2336	455	133	1508
February	2446	460	97	1641
March	3200	607	162	2391
April	2671	398	114	1846
May	2626	465	136	1930
June	3202	303	161	2534
July	2428	376	85	1948
August	2723	581	118	2224
September	3229	574	162	2650
October	2594	554	136	2238
November	2575	415	143	2054
December	3263	547	132	2368
	33,293	5,735	1,579	25,332

WISHAW

	<u>N.D.M.</u>	<u>C.L.O.</u>	<u>V.T.</u>	<u>O. Juice</u>
January	1996	282	82	1406
February	2214	403	70	1530
March	2771	537	120	1862
April	2387	402	91	1522
May	2342	341	110	1546
June	3429	358	94	2145
July	1958	261	59	1475
August	2533	378	83	1716
September	2698	630	191	2061
October	2187	634	171	1827
November	1968	592	141	1779
December	2607	554	56	2020
	<u>29,090</u>	<u>5,372</u>	<u>1,268</u>	<u>20,889</u>

Midwifery - Seven full-time midwives were employed during the year. The supervision of their work was carried out as before by the Superintendent Nursing Officer acting under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Notification of Births - The number of live births notified as occurring within the Burgh (including illegitimate) was 1344 and the number of still-births was 33 giving a total number of 1377 births within the Burgh.

Total number of births occurring in institutions ... 901

Total number of births occurring at home ... 476

Number of domiciliary births classified to show nature of attendance at birth -

Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947 -

	<u>Doctor engaged and present at confinement</u>	<u>Doctor engaged and not present at confinement</u>	<u>Midwife alone</u>
Midwives employed by the Local Authority	6	467	-
Midwives employed by Hospital Board of Management	-	-	2
Private practising midwives	1	-	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>2</u>

Medical aid under Section 14(2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 -

Number of Domiciliary cases in which medical aid was summoned ... Nil

Administration of Analgesics -

Number of midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesics and employed on local health authority work	...	...	...	8
Number of sets of apparatus in use at 31st December	...	...	...	3
Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice -	...	...	...	-
Number of cases in which trilene was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice -				
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery	...	...	...	1
(2) When doctor was present at delivery	...	...	...	-
Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice -				
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery	...	...	...	221
(2) When doctor was present at delivery	...	...	...	5
Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1956	...	...	...	1

Health Visiting - Twelve full-time health visitors were employed by the Town Council during the year 1956. Twenty-four health education talks were given to clubs in the town by health visitors during the year.

The following is a summary of Health Visiting -

Children under 1 year

Number visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2679
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16431

Children between 1 - 5 years

Number visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5239
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12071

Tuberculosis Cases

Number visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1456

Other Cases

Number visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	772

Total visits paid - 30,730

Home Nursing - The following is a summary of Home Nursing -

	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Surgical</u>	<u>Diabetic</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number visited	920	142	25	1,087
Total visits	25,227	3,767	12,396	41,390

Of the 1087 cases attended by home nurses during the year 476 were aged persons and of the 41,390 visits paid, 26,722 were to aged persons. 21,502 visits were for the purpose of giving injections.

Vaccination against Smallpox - The following are the statistics for vaccination in respect of the year 1956 -

Number of Primary Vaccinations

Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th - 10th day	...	...	...	611
Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction	...	...	...	1
Reaction greatest at 2nd - 3rd day	...	...	...	1
No local reaction	...	...	...	103

Number of re-Vaccinations

Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th - 10th day	...	...	...	75
Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th - 7th day	...	...	...	27
Reaction greatest at 2nd - 3rd day	...	...	...	56
No local reaction	...	...	...	17

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence - During the year 95 notifications of cases of tuberculosis were received. The diagnosis was confirmed in 93 cases. Of these 86 were pulmonary. Classification of confirmed cases according to age group and sex incidence is shown in the statistical tables at the end of the report.

Of the 86 confirmed cases of pulmonary tuberculosis 11 were classified as primary and 75 as post primary. 64 were classified as early acute, 3 as chronic with recent spread and 19 as chronic. 8 of the pulmonary cases suffered from pleural effusion without parenchymal disease.

Of the 86 pulmonary cases 31 were sputum positive, 34 were sputum negative and sputum was absent in 21 cases.

It is interesting to record the method by which the confirmed cases were discovered. This is shown in the following table -

Symptom group	50
Contact group	5
M.M.R.	27
Hospital Staffs	2
National Service recruits	1
Post Mortem	1

The following table shows the radiographic extent of the disease in the 86 pulmonary cases -

Unilateral Infiltration

1 lung zone	24
2 lung zones	16
3 lung zones	1

Bilateral Infiltration

2 lung zones	13
3 lung zones	6
4 lung zones	5
5 lung zones	2
6 lung zones	5
No infiltration	14

Cavitation was present or suspected in 27 cases. Hilar enlargement was present in 29 cases. Pleural effusion associated with parenchymal disease was present in 3 cases and there was a history of previous pleurisy in 5 cases.

All Tuberculosis - There are 856 persons resident in the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw who are known to be suffering from tuberculosis at 31st December, 1956. These are classified according to age and sex in the statistical tables at the end of the report.

Infective Cases - Sputum was examined in 463 cases during the year, tubercle bacilli being present in 43 cases. The number of known infective cases living at home at 31st December, 1956 is 41.

Deaths - There were 17 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, 16 being pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. Tables giving particulars of the period elapsing between discharge from an institution and death and deaths and death rates from tuberculosis since 1921 are given in the statistical tables at the end of the report.

There were 5 more deaths in 1956 than in the previous year. The death rate for 1956 is 0.24 per thousand of the population.

Contact Investigation and B.C.G. Vaccination - 265 contacts, of whom 175 were

children under 15 years of age, were traced during the year and were offered x-ray of chest. At special contact sessions also held twice weekly in the Airbles Road Clinic Centre 156 persons were tuberculin tested. The following table shows the result obtained from skin testing of contacts under 15 years of age.

	<u>Tuberculin Tested</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Under 1 year	3	3	-
1 - 4 years	73	4	69
5 - 9 years	46	7	39
10 - 15 years	34	14	20
	156	28	128

Of the 128 negative contacts 113 were B.C.G. Vaccinated as under. All were successfully converted to tuberculin positive.

Under 1 year	-
1 - 4 years	60
5 - 9 years	37
10 - 15 years	16
New born babies in tuberculosis families vaccinated	120
Total vaccinated	233

B.C.G. Vaccination in Schools - The number of children eligible under the scheme was 1,303. Consent for testing and vaccination was received for 1,002 children. This figure represents 76.9% of the children eligible under the scheme. Of these 1,002 children 890 received preliminary Mantoux test under the school B.C.G. scheme, 32 were dealt with under the B.C.G. Contact Scheme, 1 was referred to another local health authority as a contact outwith the Burgh and 79 failed to attend.

847 children therefore received a preliminary Mantoux test which was read three days later. Of these 272 were Mantoux positive (32.1%) and 575 were negative (67.9%). Of the 575 negative children all were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine. Of the 575 vaccinated children 539 returned for test of conversion, 521 of these were found to have converted to positive Mantoux and the remaining 18 failed to be present for the reading of the conversion test.

Domiciliary Supervision -

Cases under supervision	856
Visits by health visitor	1456
Cases nursed at home	41
Home nursing visits	1586
Cases having domestic help	2

Housing of Tuberculous Persons - 31 persons were rehoused during the year on the grounds of tuberculosis. They occupied 5% of the total houses built. The allocation of houses to tuberculous persons is outwith the Town Council's Pointage Scheme.

Follow-up on Mass Miniature Radiography Survey
of November, 1955

In the Mass Miniature Radiography Survey carried out between the 14th November and 3rd December 1955 during which 21,315 persons were x-rayed, 98 persons were reported as suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis by the medical directors of the three mobile x-ray units. After 3 months of assessment and follow-up this figure was reduced to 44 new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis discovered during the campaign. After the 3 months period of assessment and follow-up 75 persons were found to require further observation as a result of x-ray during the campaign. At the end of the 3 months period of assessment the active pulmonary tuberculosis cases were disposed of as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

<u>Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Admitted to hospital locally	7	13	20
2. Under out-patient supervision and treatment	7	3	10
3. Home treatment	5	7	12
4. Untraced	1	1	2
<u>X-ray abnormalities tuberculous in origin</u>			
1. Requiring further observation	39	36	75
2. Previously known	10	17	27
3. No further action considered necessary	37	24	61
<u>Other Abnormalities</u>			
1. Chronic bronchitis	13	5	18
2. Pneumoconiosis	23	-	23
3. Tumour of unknown origin	9	5	14
4. Bronchiectasis	4	4	8
5. Pneumonia	6	2	8
6. Other pulmonary abnormalities (e.g. Pneumothorax Bullous Emphysema) etc.	6	7	13
7. Deep X-ray radiation	-	5	5
	167	129	296

It is now interesting to examine the position of the 44 persons with active pulmonary tuberculosis and the 75 requiring further observation at the end of the year 1956 after one year of follow up. Of the 44 active cases requiring treatment 2 remained untraced after one year and one died after leaving hospital on an irregular discharge. Of the 20 admitted to hospital only one remained in hospital at the end of the year and will require surgical treatment. The remainder have been discharged to out-patient supervision and treatment. Of the total of 44 persons under treatment during the year 29 remained under treatment in December 1956. Of the original 12 persons requiring home treatment 5 remained under home treatment at the end of the year. Between the end of the 3 months and 12 months periods of follow-up only one person required to be transferred from the observation group to the active pulmonary tuberculosis group. Table 2 shows the position of the active cases in December 1956.

Table 2

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deceased	1	-	1
Hospital treatment	1	-	1
Out-patient treatment	7	16	23
Home treatment	3	2	5
Out-patient supervision only	7	6	13
Untraced	1	1	2
	20	25	45

Loss of employment - 22 persons were employed in gainful occupation at the time at which they were discovered to have active pulmonary tuberculosis during the survey. Of these 10 had returned to work by December 1956, 2 were fit but not employed, 9 were unfit for employment and 1 had died.

Infectivity - Of the 43 active cases to receive treatment during the year, 17 were found to be infectious to other, 7 of these being male and 10 female.

Age Incidence - The age grouping of the 43 persons having treatment during the year is as shown in Table 3.

Table 3

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 10 years	-	1	1
10 - 15 years	1	1	2
16 - 25 years	5	7	12
26 - 35 years	4	10	14
36 - 45 years	4	4	8
46 - 55 years	4	-	4
56 - 65 years	1	-	1
Over 65 years	-	1	1
	19	24	43

Domestic Help Service

1956 was the first complete year during which the service was supervised by a full-time Supervisor of Domestic Helps. This scheme serves a very useful purpose but requires careful supervision. At the end of the year 61 part time domestic helps were employed. 200 families had been helped during the year, 186 of these requiring the help on account of chronic sickness mostly associated with aged and infirm persons. The types of cases dealt with were as follows -

Illness	7
Confinements	7
Elderly infirm persons	186
	<u>200</u>

Wages paid to domestic helps during the year amounted to £11,881: 8:11d. and the charges recovered from applicants who were granted the services of a domestic help totalled £2,481:15: 1d.

Chiropody Service - Care of the Aged

The chiropody service which was provided for by the Old People's Welfare Committee during 1954 but which was discontinued during 1955 was under consideration by the Town Council during 1956. Consideration was given as to whether such a service should be directly run by the Town Council or through the Old People's Welfare Committee. In September 1956 however the Voluntary Association decided to re-introduce the service for a further period of 6 months.

Mental Health Service

No effective work has been carried out by the Local Voluntary Association for Mental Health due to lack of premises from which to operate. Various buildings have been considered for use as a senior occupational centre. The last building to be considered was a nurses' home which it was planned to close. This was finally considered unsuitable. The Town Council has agreed on the need to have such a centre either in new premises or acquired property and it is to be hoped that a senior occupational centre will be established during the coming year.

Prevention of Accidents in the Home

No Local Voluntary Association exists for the purpose of prevention of accidents in the home and reliance has been placed in this respect on the work of the health visitor in her domiciliary visiting. It is intended however to arrange during 1957 for notification of home accident cases dealt with in Law Hospital. Such notification will be followed up by health visitor

investigation into the circumstances of each accident with a view to formulating the lines of prevention to be stressed.

Venereal Diseases

There are three centres at which clinics are held - at Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge, Oak Lodge, Hamilton and Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell.

The following figures are furnished by Dr. Hamilton, Consultant Venereologist, and give an indication of the extent of Venereal Diseases in the Burgh during the year 1956.

The number of patients from the Burgh dealt with during the year, at or in connection with the out-patient department, for the first time is as follows:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Syphilis	1	1
Gonorrhoea	6	6
Non-specific Urethritis	9	-
Trichomonas	-	1
Other venereal conditions	5	-
Non venereal conditions	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>30</u>	<u>10</u>

Total number of attendances of all patients residing in the Burgh:-

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
287	219	506

Food Supply

A detailed report on food supply is given in the report of the Sanitary Inspector. Only 3 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Housing

619 houses were built during the year.

The following houses were occupied during 1956 -

	<u>Apartments</u>						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Number of new houses occupied	-	-	279	299	-	5	583
Number of existing houses occupied	12	46	71	46	8	-	<u>183</u>
							<u>766</u>

The above houses were occupied as follows -

Number of families dealt with as key workers	6
Number of families rehoused from unfit houses	211
Number of families removed from overcrowded houses	399
Number of families rehoused because of tuberculosis	31
Number of families decanted	26
Number of families rehoused on medical grounds	29
Number of families rehoused through ballot scheme	44
Number of families rehoused on Town Council Instruction	20
	<u>766</u>

CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Ante-Natal Clinic - The following table summarises attendances at the ante-natal clinics since 1945:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
1945	747	5,282
1946	915	7,430
1947	965	8,504
1948	853	7,682
1949	842	7,195
1950	648	5,739
1951	734	5,676
1952	839	7,171
1953	793	7,397
1954	798	7,232
1955	843	7,167
1956	953	7,873

Post-Natal Clinic - The following table summarises attendances at the post-natal clinics since 1945 -

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
1945	313	414
1946	384	527
1947	611	1,187
1948	551	1,171
1949	650	1,237
1950	552	1,118
1951	495	1,062
1952	653	1,467
1953	654	1,374
1954	666	1,269
1955	640	1,098
1956	722	1,264

Child Welfare Clinic - The following table summarises the work -

	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 year</u>
Number of clinics provided at end of year 2		
Number of children attending	973	640
Total number of attendances	5,818	828

Vaccination and Immunisation -

Number of children vaccinated at Clinic during 1956	...	...	405
Number of children immunised at Clinic during 1956	...	...	809

Dental Clinic -

	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
Expectant Mothers	494	1736
Nursing Mothers	222	1172
Pre-School Children	254	466

Artificial Sunlight Clinic

	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
Pre-School Children	12	123
Others	<u>7</u>	<u>73</u>
	<u>19</u>	<u>196</u>

General Clinic -

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
Various	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>
	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>

X-ray Clinic -

	<u>Attendances</u>	<u>Plates</u>
Tuberculosis	2,181	2,222
Pre-School children	259	263
Others	<u>3,336</u>	<u>3,378</u>
	<u>5,776</u>	<u>5,863</u>

Artificial Pneumothorax Clinic -

Number of patients attending 47
Number of attendances 861

Diabetic Clinic - The following tables give an indication of the work of the clinic since its inception -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Number of New Patients</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Not returning to Clinic</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
1940	94	4	16	828
1941	34	1	6	801
1942	25	2	4	872
1943	31	5	8	800
1944	30	11	5	892
1945	23	7	6	813
1946	31	9	5	844
1947	39	10	4	983
1948	40	4	17	1,119
1949	44	11	18	983
1950	25	8	10	894
1951	38	8	25	862
1952	46	13	27	972
1953	34	6	16	968
1954	41	5	2	935
1955	41	6	27	926
1956	38	8	20	992

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic -

	<u>Ante and Post-Natal Cases and Children 0 - 5 years</u>	<u>School Children</u>	<u>T.B. and other cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Cases	341	702	3	1,046
Total attendances	723	1,188	10	1,921
Tonsils and Adenoids removed	316	387	-	703
Examinations, etc.				
Nose	-	-	3	3
Throat	434	812	7	1,246
Ears	-	-	-	-

VITAL STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Summary of Vital Statistics

Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	70,717
Number of live births (corrected)	1,445
Birth rate per thousand of the population	20.4
Illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births	3.5
Number of deaths (corrected)	786
Death rate per 1000 of the population	11.1
Death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution	12.8
Number of deaths of infants under one year	40
Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births)	28
Neonatal mortality rate (per thousand live births)	19
Total number of still-births	38
Still-birth rate per thousand births	26
Number of deaths from pregnancy and parturition	2
Maternal death rate per thousand live births	1.38
Number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis	17
Death rate from all forms of tuberculosis (per thousand of population)	0.24
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	16
Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis (per thousand of population)	0.23
Number of deaths from malignant disease	136
Death rate from malignant disease (per thousand of the population)	1.92
Number of deaths from lung cancer	20
Number of deaths from principle epidemic diseases	4
Death rate from principle epidemic diseases	0.06

Deaths - The following table shows the corrected death rate since 1921 -

1921	12.5)		1939	12.7)	
1922	15.)		1940	13.)	
1923	10.7)	12.64	1941	11.9)	
1924	12.9)		1942	11.9)	
1925	12.1)		1943	12.2)	12.1
1926	12.1)		1944	12.1)	
1927	11.2)		1945	12.4)	
1928	11.)	11.38	1946	12.3)	
1929	11.3)		1947	12.1)	
1930	11.3)		1948	10.6)	11.54
1931	11.5)		1949	11.2)	
1932	12.5)		1950	11.5)	
1933	12.2)	11.9	1951	11.6)	
1934	11.8)		1952	11.3)	
1935	11.5)		1953	10.4)	
1936	12.4)		1954	11.9)	
1937	12.2)		1955	11.1)	11.3
1938	11.3)	12.32	1956	11.1)	

The various causes of death are indicated in the following table -

	<u>Under 5</u>	<u>Over 5</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	16	16
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	1	1
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	2	2
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	2	2	4
Malignant Neoplasms	-	136	136
Diabetes mellitus	-	6	6
Anaemias	-	5	5
Other general diseases	2	6	8
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	-	130	130
Other diseases of nervous system	-	9	9
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	12	12
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	-	226	226
Other diseases of heart	-	10	10
Hypertension with heart disease	-	15	15
Hypertension without heart disease	-	7	7
Other circulatory disease	-	22	22
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	3	12	15
Bronchitis	-	35	35
Other respiratory diseases	-	9	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	3	3
Appendicitis	-	1	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	6	8
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	4	1	5
Cirrhosis of liver	-	4	4
Other diseases of liver	-	4	4
Other digestive diseases	-	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	6	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	4	4
Other diseases of genito urinary system	-	6	6
Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis	-	1	1
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	-	5	5
Congenital malformations	4	3	7
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	13	-	13
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	11	-	11
Senility	-	11	11
Causes ill-defined and unknown	1	1	2
Suicide	-	3	3
Motor vehicle accidents	-	4	4
Other violence	3	11	14
	<u>46</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>786</u>

The following table shows mortality at different age periods for the year 1956 -

	<u>Number of Deaths</u>
Under 1 year	40
1 and over	6
5 and over	2
10 and over	2
15 and over	6
25 and over	13
35 and over	24
45 and over	74
55 and over	157
65 and over	212
75 and over	205
85 and over	45
	<u>786</u>

The following table gives the age periods at which deaths occurred from cancer during the year 1956 -

<u>Age</u>	<u>No. of Deaths</u>	<u>% of Deaths</u>
1 - 14	-	-
15 - 24	1	.8
25 - 34	-	-
35 - 44	5	3.6
45 - 54	17	12.5
55 - 64	35	25.7
65 - 74	47	34.6
75 - 84	27	19.9
85 and over	4	2.9

Infant and Maternal Mortality - The following table shows infant mortality rates per 1000 live births and the number of infant deaths since 1931 -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Live Births</u>	<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1931	1,404	93	86)
1932	1,366	129	94)
1933	1,326	134	101) 87.2
1934	1,353	119	88)
1935	1,299	86	66)
1936	1,304	119	91)
1937	1,350	97	72)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Live Births</u>	<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1938	1,322	80	61) 76
1939	1,279	116	91)
1940	1,297	84	65)
1941	1,382	101	73)
1942	1,292	91	70)
1943	1,357	93	69) 66
1944	1,446	78	54)
1945	1,234	78	64)
1946	1,473	80	54)
1947	1,659	107	64)
1948	1,499	62	41) 47
1949	1,446	57	39)
1950	1,313	50	38)
1951	1,183	48	41)
1952	1,288	40	31)
1953	1,347	32	24)
1954	1,307	43	33)
1955	1,372	35	26) 31
1956	1,445	40	28)

There were 38 still-births during the year 1956, giving a still-birth rate of 26 per 1,000 total births. The still-birth rates since 1948 are as follows -

1948	27
1949	27
1950	29
1951	30
1952	32
1953	23
1954	23
1955	16
1956	26

The following table shows the maternal deaths and maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live births since 1931 -

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Maternal Deaths</u>	<u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u>
1931	9	6.4
1932	12	8.5
1933	10	7.5
1934	10	10.3
1935	9	6.9

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Maternal Deaths</u>	<u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u>
1936	6	4.6
1937	7	5.2
1938	5	3.8
1939	2	1.5
1940	6	4.4
1941	6	4.2
1942	4	2.9
1943	3	2.1
1944	4	2.6
1945	3	2.3
1946	3	1.9
1947	2	1.2
1948	1	0.7
1949	3	2.0
1950	2	1.5
1951	3	2.5
1952	1	0.8
1953	-	-
1954	1	0.76
1955	1	0.73
1956	2	1.38

Births - During the year the live births numbered 1,445, giving a birth rate of 20.4.

The following table shows the number of live births and birth rates since 1921.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Live Births</u>	<u>Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population</u>
1921	2,281	31.5)
1922	1,778	25.3)
1923	1,745	24.8)
1924	1,790	24.9)
1925	1,800	24.3)
1926	1,660	23.4)
1927	1,486	21.1)
1928	1,489	21.1)
1929	1,436	21.1)
1930	1,472	20.2)
1931	1,404	20.6)
1932	1,366	21.6)
1933	1,326	20.0)
1934	1,353	20.5)
1935	1,299	19.6)
1936	1,307	19.7)
1937	1,350	20.0)
1938	1,327	19.5)

26.16

21.38

20.46

19.46

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Live Births</u>	<u>Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population</u>
1939	1,279	18.8)
1940	1,297	19.3)
1941	1,382	20.1)
1942	1,292	18.8)
1943	1,357	19.7) 19.44
1944	1,446	20.8)
1945	1,234	17.8)
1946	1,473	21.2)
1947	1,659	23.7)
1948	1,499	21.2)
1949	1,466	20.5)
1950	1,313	18.7) 21.06
1951	1,183	17.3)
1952	1,288	18.6)
1953	1,347	19.4)
1954	1,307	18.8)
1955	1,372	19.6) 18.74
1956	1,445	20.4)

Marriages - The number of marriages registered in 1956 was 676, which gave a marriage rate of 9.6 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the number of marriages and marriage rates since 1921 -

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Marriages</u>	<u>Marriage rate per 1,000 of population</u>
1921	447	5.2)
1922	436	5.7)
1923	431	4.3) 5.1
1924	403	4.9)
1925	368	5.4)
1926	332	5.1)
1927	373	5.3)
1928	406	5.8) 5.38
1929	384	5.4)
1930	380	5.3)
1931	381	5.9)
1932	396	6.0)
1933	444	6.7) 6.44
1934	461	7.0)
1935	436	6.6)
1936	481	7.2)
1937	506	7.5) 8.4
1938	511	7.6)
1939	504	7.4)

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Marriages</u>	<u>Marriage Rate per 1,000 of Population</u>
1940	706	10.5)
1941	660	9.6)
1942	651	9.5)
1943	534	7.7) 8.82
1944	505	7.3)
1945	695	10.0)
1946	613	8.8)
1947	617	8.8)
1948	597	8.5) 8.76
1949	613	8.7)
1950	633	9.0)
1951	657	9.7)
1952	618	8.9)
1953	595	8.6)
1954	566	8.2)
1955	650	9.3) 8.94
1956	676	9.6)

Tuberculosis - The following table gives the confirmed cases of tuberculosis in 1956 classified according to age group and sex incidence.

PULMONARY

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 5 years	1	1	2
5 - 14 years	2	9	11
15 - 24 years	11	17	28
25 - 34 years	6	7	13
35 - 44 years	6	9	15
45 - 54 years	7	-	7
55 - 64 years	7	-	7
65 and over	3	-	3
	43	43	86

NON-PULMONARY

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 5 years	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	2	2
25 - 34 years	2	1	3
35 - 44 years	-	1	1
45 - 54 years	-	-	-
55 - 64 years	1	-	1
65 and over	-	-	-
	3	4	7

TOTAL PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 5 years	1	1	2
5 - 14 years	2	9	11
15 - 24 years	11	19	30
25 - 34 years	8	8	15
35 - 44 years	6	10	16
45 - 54 years	7	-	7
55 - 64 years	8	-	8
65 and over	3	-	3
	<u>46</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>93</u>

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis confirmed annually since 1921 -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1921	87	1.26	119	1.73	206	2.99
1922	123	1.78	119	1.73	242	3.51
1923	117	1.69	100	1.45	217	3.14
1924	96	1.35	97	1.35	193	2.70
1925	104	1.46	116	1.63	220	3.09
1926	79	1.11	72	1.01	151	2.12
1927	87	1.23	73	1.03	160	2.26
1928	98	1.40	87	1.24	186	2.64
1929	76	1.08	81	1.15	157	2.23
1930	65	.92	59	.81	124	1.73
1931	70	1.07	42	.64	112	1.71
1932	74	1.13	51	.77	125	1.90
1933	69	1.04	48	.72	117	1.76
1934	67	1.00	53	.78	120	1.78
1935	73	1.08	43	.64	116	1.72
1936	71	1.09	51	.78	122	1.87
1937	73	1.12	33	.50	106	1.62
1938	65	.99	43	.65	108	1.64
1939	74	1.13	40	.61	114	1.74
1940	63	.96	37	.56	100	1.52
1941	71	1.08	37	.56	108	1.64
1942	99	1.40	36	.56	135	1.96
1943	98	1.54	42	.66	140	2.20
1944	112	1.76	34	.53	146	2.29
1945	133	2.07	24	.37	157	2.44
1946	168	2.52	32	.48	200	3.00
1947	127	1.81	18	.25	145	2.06

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1948	131	1.85	15	.21	146	2.06
1949	131	1.85	21	.29	152	2.14
1950	168	2.40	29	.40	197	2.80
1951	192	2.82	17	.25	209	3.07
1952	138	2.02	23	.34	161	2.36
1953	150	2.17	15	.22	165	2.39
1954	123	1.78	22	.32	145	2.1
1955	103	1.47	15	.21	118	1.69
1956	86	1.2	7	.1	93	1.3

There were 856 persons resident in the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw known to be suffering from tuberculosis at 31st December, 1956. These are classified according to age and sex as shown in the following table. The pulmonary cases include persons suffering from pleurisy with effusion.

Pulmonary

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 5 years	5	-	5
5 - 14 years	25	17	42
15 - 24 years	108	127	235
25 - 34 years	101	143	244
35 - 44 years	65	67	132
45 - 54 years	35	14	49
55 - 64 years	35	5	40
65 and over	10	6	16
	<u>384</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>763</u>

Non-Pulmonary

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 5 years	2	-	2
5 - 14 years	16	7	23
15 - 24 years	12	23	35
25 - 34 years	6	12	18
35 - 44 years	2	5	7
45 - 54 years	3	4	7
55 - 64 years	1	-	1
65 and over	-	-	-
	<u>42</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>93</u>

Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 5 years	7	-	7
5 - 14 years	41	24	65
15 - 24 years	120	150	270
25 - 34 years	107	155	262
35 - 44 years	67	72	139
45 - 54 years	38	18	56
55 - 64 years	36	5	41
65 and over	10	6	16
	426	430	856

Deaths from Tuberculosis - There were 17 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, 16 being pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. The following tables give particulars of the persons who died during the year to show -

Period elapsing between notification and death

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	-	1	-	2
Notified less than one month before death	1	-	-	-	1
Notified 1 to 3 months before death	-	-	-	-	-
Notified from 3 - 6 months before death	-	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 - 12 months before death	1	1	-	-	2
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	-	-	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	8	4	-	-	12
	11	5	1	-	17

Age at death -

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 5	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	-	1
25 - 34	4	-	4
35 - 44	1	-	1
45 - 64	9	1	10
65 and over	1	-	1
	16	1	17

The following table shows the deaths and death rate per 1,000 of the population from tuberculosis since 1921 -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>All Tuberculosis</u>	
	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1921	48	.68	31	.43	79	1.15
1922	41	.58	34	.49	75	1.07
1923	52	.74	31	.43	83	1.17
1924	44	.60	31	.46	75	1.06
1925	38	.54	21	.30	59	.84
1926	37	.52	17	.24	54	.76
1927	51	.72	29	.42	80	1.14
1928	33	.47	16	.23	49	.70
1929	30	.42	10	.14	40	.56
1930	27	.38	12	.17	39	.55
1931	29	.43	18	.27	47	.70
1932	27	.41	10	.15	37	.56
1933	42	.63	14	.21	56	.84
1934	30	.42	15	.25	43	.67
1935	39	.59	8	.12	47	.71
1936	34	.52	17	.25	51	.78
1937	39	.58	6	.09	45	.67
1938	33	.49	18	.27	51	.76
1939	46	.68	24	.35	70	1.03
1940	43	.67	12	.18	55	.85
1941	39	.60	17	.26	56	.86
1942	42	.65	12	.19	54	.84
1943	35	.55	14	.22	49	.77
1944	44	.69	18	.29	62	.98
1945	48	.75	12	.19	60	.94
1946	55	.83	13	.19	68	1.02
1947	62	.98	13	.18	75	1.07
1948	47	.67	10	.14	57	.81
1949	61	.86	6	.09	67	.95

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>All Tuberculosis</u>	
	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1950	41	.59	11	.15	52	.74
1951	34	.50	6	.09	40	.59
1952	19	.28	2	.02	21	.30
1953	18	.26	5	.07	23	.33
1954	13	.19	3	.04	16	.23
1955	10	.14	2	.03	12	.17
1956	16	.23	1	.01	17	.24

Hospital Accommodation -

Respiratory Tuberculosis

The following table indicates the number of patients who received institutional treatment during the year -

	<u>In Hospital on January 1st</u>	<u>Admitted during year</u>	<u>Discharged during year</u>	<u>Died in Hospital</u>	<u>In Hospital on December 31st</u>
Under 15 years					
Male	3	3	6	-	-
Female	5	8	7	-	6
15 - 45 years					
Male	26	45	56	1	14
Female	24	51	58	3	14
45 years and over					
Male	13	20	22	4	7
Female	1	1	2	-	-
	72	128	151	8	41

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

	<u>In Hospital on January 1st</u>	<u>Admitted during year</u>	<u>Discharged during year</u>	<u>Died in Hospital</u>	<u>In Hospital on December 31st</u>
Under 15 years					
Male	5	1	2	-	4
Female	3	-	-	-	3
15 - 45 years					
Male	4	4	7	-	1
Female	3	5	6	-	2
45 years and over					
Male	2	-	-	-	2
Female	-	-	-	-	-
	17	10	15	-	12

Mental Health Service - The following statement shows the number of mentally ill and mentally handicapped patients dealt with under the mental deficiency and lunacy acts for year ended 31st December, 1956.

(A) MENTALLY ILL

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of patients as at 1st January, 1956	120	83	203
Added during year	53	56	109
	173	139	312

Ceased during year -

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>			
By Death	7	10			
By Discharged recovered	11	8			
By Discharged at own request	27	32			
By Ceased otherwise	1	1	46	51	97

Number of patients
as at 31st
December, 1956

127 88 215

OF WHOM:-

Boarded-out in Private Dwellings
including:-

Patients liberated on probation	4	6	10
In Hartwood Mental Hospital	123	79	202
In Hawkhead Mental Hospital		1	1
In Licensed Wards of Institutions		2	2
	127	88	215

(B) MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of patients as at 1st January, 1956	48	53	101
Added during year		1	1
	48	54	102

Ceased during year -

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>			
By Death	2				
By Dismissal		2	2	2	4
Number of patients as at December, 1956	46	52			98

OF WHOM:-

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boarded-out in Private Dwelling including patients liberated on licence		23	16	39
In Birkwood	Certified Institution	5	12	17
In Kirklands	" "	11	12	23
In Larbert	" "	2	1	3
In Lennox Castle	" "	3	3	6
In St. Aiden's	" "	2	-	2
In St. Charles'	" "	-	3	3
In St. Joseph's	" "	-	3	3
In Waverley Park	" "	-	1	1
In Old Monkland Home		-	1	1
		<u>46</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>98</u>

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948 -

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	54	26	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	218	157	4	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	14	8	-	-
	<u>286</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>

The following table gives particulars of the defects which were found -

Number of Cases in which Defects were Found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred to H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted</u>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient-		-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective 4		4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
	4	4	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT - BY THE DENTAL OFFICER

In this, the second report on the Town Council's dental scheme for the Priority Classes, it will be seen that during the year 1956 the dental arrangements were based on those evolved during 1955 and in operation in the latter part of that year.

Dental Arrangements during 1956

As in 1955 two sessions per week were devoted to the dental inspection of new cases and nine sessions were devoted to treatment. Part of one of these sessions on Wednesday mornings was assigned to the extraction of teeth under general anaesthesia. Dr. Wm. Wood, a local general medical practitioner with considerable experience in this field, administered general anaesthetics to 371 patients of whom almost half were pre-school children.

Sources of Patients

The same sources as in the previous year provided a constant flow of new patients in addition to those mothers who, having commenced or completed treatment in the ante-natal period, returned for re-examination and treatment in the post-natal period. This increased the number of nursing mothers who attended for inspection of their own accord.

The following table provides details of the various sources of all patients:-

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Nursing Mothers</u>	<u>Pre-school Children</u>
Child Welfare and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics	-	-	16
Ante-Natal and Post- Natal Clinics	469	1	-
Health Visitors and Midwives	3	27	82
General Medical and Dental Practitioners	4	17	58
Patients' own choice	18	177	98
Totals	494	222	254

The following table in which patients' decisions as to future treatment were classified at their initial inspection, of necessity does not present a

true picture as it was found that patients who on their inspection accepted treatment did not return to have it carried out and frequently those who refused treatment returned when pain prompted them to do so.

	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Nursing Mothers</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>
No treatment required	19	-	16
Treatment at Dental Clinic accepted	361	220	238
Treatment by General Dental Practitioner preferred	61	-	-
Treatment refused	53	2	-
Totals	494	222	254

Most refusals of treatment occurred among those ante-natal patients who were referred routinely for dental inspection. Of these requiring treatment 11% refused compared with 19% last year.

The precise number of patients actually treated was as follows:-

	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Nursing Mothers</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>
No. actually treated	295	218	226

Provision of Dentures

The scheme in operation provides dentures free of charge to expectant and nursing mothers. As before, the construction of these dentures was entrusted to a dental laboratory to the profession. During the year a total of 210 dentures, more than twice the number in 1955, were supplied from the Clinic to 138 patients.

In such a scheme as this where dentures are provided free of charge only through the Local Health Authority Service, contrary to expectation, there is little misuse of the scheme. Patients undergoing treatment from general dental practitioners involving the supply of dentures seldom transfer to the Clinic on becoming pregnant to avoid paying N.H.S. charges for them.

The following table shows in detail the denture work which was carried out.

	DENTURES					REMODELS			REPAIRS		
	Upper	Lower	Partials		No. of Persons Supplied	Upper	Lower	Partial	Upper	Lower	Partial
			Upper	Lower							
Expectant Mothers	20	11	28	2	48	3	1	1	3	-	5
Nursing Mothers	74	57	13	5	90	2	2	-	3	1	6
Totals	94	68	41	7	138	5	3	1	6	1	11

Equipment

Towards the end of the year a dental x-ray unit was purchased and installed in the Airbles Road Clinic in preference to the new Wishaw Clinic to be completed early in 1957. It is intended that this unit will provide dental x-rays when necessary to patients attending both Motherwell and Wishaw surgeries. The fact that x-ray dark-room facilities already existed at the Airbles Road Clinic decided the siting of the unit.

Treatment Carried out During the Year

Details of the inspections carried out and a summary of the work done on patients who attended the dental clinic can be shown by means of the following tables:-

(a) Inspections

EXPECTANT MOTHERS		NURSING MOTHERS		PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN							
				- 2 yrs.		2-3 yrs.		3-4 yrs.		4-5 yrs.	
TR	NTR	TR	NTR	TR	NTR	TR	NTR	TR	NTR	TR	NTR
475	19	222	-	7	6	51	6	88	3	92	1

TR - treatment required

NTR - no treatment required

(b) Treatment

	EXTRACTS		No. of General Anaesthetics Administered	FILLINGS		Teeth Treated with Silver Nitrate	Inlays	Crowns	Gum Treatments	Scalings	Other Treatments	Total Attendances
	Local Anaesthetic	General Anaesthetic		Synthetic	Amalgam							
Expectant Mothers	132	530	95	230	837	-	2	3	31	153	302	1736
Nursing Mothers	107	943	97	107	294	-	3	-	22	66	539	1172
Pre-School Children	8	583	179	2	106	85	-	-	5	-	43	466

Pre-School Children

The number of pre-school children who attended for dental examination increased by almost half as many again as the number who attended in 1955. 94% of these required dental attention and treatment at the Clinic was accepted in every case, increasing the number of attendances by approximately 100%.

The increased number of children referred is encouraging and is due to increased efforts on the part of the Health Visitors to induce mothers to bring young children for dental inspection at an early age and also because expectant and nursing mothers are encouraged during the course of their own dental treatment to bring older children for a dental examination. The result can be seen in the increased numbers inspected in the 2 - 3 years and 3 - 4 years age group.

Although the number of extractions, mainly under general anaesthetics, carried out on pre-school children is greater than last year, these averaged only 2.5 teeth per child compared with 3 - 4 teeth per child in the previous 12 months. Over 100 permanent fillings were inserted in temporary teeth which is a substantial increase on last years figure. If more mothers had their children routinely examined from the age of 2 years, when their temporary dentition is complete, more teeth could be saved instead of extracted.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Of the expectant mothers seen at the Clinic the majority were referred routinely from the ante-natal clinic. Of the total number seen only 4% did not require treatment and of the remainder a greater number (73%) accepted treatment at the clinic. This was an increase from 67% last year.

Of the 222 nursing mothers inspected during the year, 136 had also been dentally examined in the ante-natal period. Some had completed a course of treatment and were returning for re-examination but many were returning to complete treatment commenced before their confinement.

For this reason it is difficult to compare from the table (b) the treatment carried out on expectant mothers with that given to nursing mothers. For example, teeth extracted in the ante-natal period may not have been replaced with dentures until the post-natal period.

It is, however, apparent that there is some deterioration of the teeth during pregnancy and lactation when one compares the proportion of extractions to conservations in the ante-natal and post-natal groups.

The soundest policy is therefore to concentrate on the expectant mother in order to conserve as many teeth as possible, although there is also a need to have routine dental inspections in the post-natal period. This at the moment could only be done by sacrificing time allotted to treatment in general.

Future Extension of Facilities for Dental Treatment

With the opening of a new Health Clinic at Wishaw early next year a second modern dental department will be available for the inspection and treatment of patients in their own area.

It is then proposed to divide the number of available sessions equally between both clinics, devoting one session for the inspection of new cases in each centre and providing two morning and two afternoon sessions each week.

Until the present staff is increased a full time dental clinic cannot be operated in either area, with the result that there may well be a considerable delay between the commencement and completion of treatment.

Acknowledgements

Although the comprehensive dental service has now settled into fairly well established lines, its progress benefits greatly from the continued interest and active support of Dr. Wm. C. Young, Medical Officer of Health.

The co-operation on dental matters of the Town Council and in particular members of the Health Committee was fully appreciated.

The assistance and co-operation of the Clinic staff, Health Visitors and Midwives was again readily obtained.

